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NOTES

The Annual Report for 1914 of the United Fruit Company Medical Department furnishes interesting data for the parasitologist. The seven divisions of the medical service cover fairly well the territory bordering on the Caribbean Sea. Conditions represented in the report concern the properties and employees of the company and are probably distinctly better than those in adjacent territory not so controlled. The data covering diseases caused by animal parasites have been collated from the complete tables of the report and are presented below in tabular form. Some records are more elaborate or more carefully worked out than others; and the absence of any entry under a given heading does not demonstrate the non-occurrence of the parasite or the disease at that place. None the less the report gives an interesting and valuable survey of the prevalence of animal parasites in man within this area of which relatively little is known in this respect. The figures are obtained from a grand total of 127,809 patients of whom 15,406 were treated in hos-

	Hospitals — Panama Division	Costa Rica Division		Guatemala Division		Colombia Division		Honduras Division		Hospitals and Dispensaries, Cuba (a)	Hospitals and Dispensaries, Cuba (b)	Steamship Service, Northern Division	Steamship Service, Southern Division
		Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries				
Malaria*.....	857	1,049	2,200	673	5,244	558	1,558	141	6,902	799	104	119	217
Amebic dysentery.....	8	.....	1	5	.....	73	.....	...	1	...	...	...	3
Myasis, nasal.....	...	2	3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	...	8	4
Ancylostoma.....	100	238	9	405	.....	11	48	86	66	...	1	2	...
Ascaris.....	3	15	9	119	2	1	60	8	43	...	...	3	...
Strongyloides.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Tapeworm.....	...	1	1	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	...	...	2
Other intest. parasites	1	28	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	2
Schistosoma.....	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Scabies.....	2	10	67	2	47	...	60	2	58	...	...	5	2
Chiggers.....	...	.....	4	...	.....	...	.....	...	70	...	...	...	...
Myasis, skin.....	...	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	20	.....	...	...	...	...
Ground itch.....	1	4	23	1	.....	...	3	...	47	...	...	...	...
Elephantiasis.....	...	2	1	...	.....	...	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Dhobie itch.....	4	20	359	...	109	...	8	...	131	...	...	2	7
Tropical ulcer.....	30	19	54	1	.....	9	.....	...	476	1	...	...	1
Venomous bites and stings.....	...	1	32	...	.....	1	42	4	109	...	12	24	12
Snake bites.....	1	5	13	2	1	...	.....	2	4	...	...	...	...

* Excluding cases classed as clinical malaria at hospitals.

pitals, 91,324 in dispensaries and 21,079 on steamships. The report is a valuable document and the company is to be congratulated on the organization and efficiency of its medical service. Similar data are not available in the large majority of our own highly educated and civilized states.

CONSOLIDATED LABORATORY REPORTS

	Pan- ama Divi- sion	Costa Rica Divi- sion	Guate- mala Divi- sion	Colom- bia Divi- sion	Hon- duras	Cuba (a)	Cuba (b)
Blood examinations.....	2,374	7,643	2,240	780	660	892	..
Estivo-autumnal.....	532	1,117	338	192	270	205	46
Tertian.....	441	467	321	198	22	335	..
Quartan.....	.....	173	6	106	....	....	..
Mixed.....	18	.....	6	9	2	....	..
Stool examinations.....	1,971	6,212	2,996	428	774	36	..
Ancylostoma†.....	124	1,172	879	....	(80%)	....	(70%)
Ancylostoma and Trichocephalus.....	182	.....	.....	....	72	3	..
Ancylostoma and Ascaris.....	36	.....	.....	....	25	....	..
Ancylostoma, Ascaris, and Tricho- cephalus.....	53	.....	.....	....	31	....	..
Ancylostoma and Strongyloides.....	26	.....	.....	....	....	1	..
Ancylostoma duodenale.....	132	.....	.....	76	95	7	..
Ascaris lumbricoides.....	81	403	525	39	17	....	..
Trichocephalus dispar.....	226	1,048	358	22	73	8	..
Ascaris and Trichocephalus.....	34	.....	.....	2	36	0	..
Ascaris and Oxyuris.....	.....	.....	.....	9	....	....	..
Strongyloides intestinalis.....	67	123	76	91	21	7	..
Oxyuris vermicularis.....	2	41	.....	....	....	....	..
Schistosoma.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	....	..
Tapeworms.....	.....	.....	3*	1	....	....	1
Ameba.....	7	314	34	156	....	....	..
Ciliated monads.....	5	372	51	122†	3	....	..
Balantidium coli.....	1	.....	19	....	7	....	..
	‡	§					

Also Ancylostoma, Ascaris, and Strongyloides, 1; Ancylostoma, Trichocephalus, and Strongyloides, 20; Ancylostoma, Ascaris, Strongyloides, and Trichocephalus, 4; Strongyloides and Ascaris, 4; Strongyloides, Ascaris, and Trichocephalus, 3; Strongyloides and Trichocephalus, 19.

* One each Taenia saginata, Hymenolepis nana, Dibothriocephalus latus.

† With Ascaris, 1; with Ancylostoma, 121.

‡ Cercomonas was recorded in 9 out of 2,353 urinalyses

§ Amebae were recorded in 1 out of 6,148 urinalyses.

¶ Apparently no differential diagnosis between the two human hookworms.

RATE OF GROWTH OF THE BEEF TAPEWORM
IN HUMAN BEINGS

WHILE lecturer in zoology at Potchefstroom Agricultural School, South Africa, the author had an opportunity of determining the rate at which a tapeworm will grow in human beings and, as there seems to be very few references in literature, it was thought a short comment might be of interest.

One of the students at the school was treated for tapeworm and passed most of the worm, which was 9 feet 6 inches in length. The head, however, was not passed, and from the width of the smallest segments passed, there could not have been more than 6 inches of the worm left in his body. The date was carefully noted, but the student was not treated until such time as he was again suffering from the tapeworm. When treated the second time, the entire worm was passed. The worm then measured 19 feet 9 inches in length, showing a growth of about 19 feet 3 inches in seventy-two days. On obtaining the head, it was determined to be the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*.

WILLIAM MOORE, University of Minnesota.

PSOROPTIC OTACARIASIS—PSOROPTES CUNICULI

Full grown gray and white rabbit, female. Attention was drawn to the animal because of drooping ears, being the only animal among forty so affected. The animal was caught and examined, when it was found to be affected by some parasitic disease. The ears were enormously thickened and completely filled with dry, dirty gray crusts. At the base of the ears were areas free of hair and covered with thin small scabs, which on removal gave a raw, bleeding surface. The scabs in the ears were difficult to remove, and when finally removed in toto caused a good deal of pain and small punctate hemorrhages. The scab consisted of dry, horny, crescentic, speckled white and gray layers, each layer containing numerous eggs and minute parasites. By microscopic examination, the parasite proved to be a mite and which later, on closer examination, seemed to be *Psoroptes cuniculi* (Psoroptic otacariasis).

The animal was thoroughly cleansed, received daily washes of hot bichlorid of mercury 1:200, dried, and a thick layer of carbolic vaselin rubbed over the ears. Complete recovery with no infection of the other animals.

Boston, Mass.

JEROME A. HONEIJ.